

## Ladies' Department.

### DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

Application for Charters for Subordinate Unions in the State of North Carolina, shall be made to the Grand Union of North Carolina, and forwarded to the G. S. Scribe. The charter fee is five dollars, including the proper books.

Applications to open new Unions must be signed by at least eleven persons, who must be ladies of good reputation and standing in the community.

The standing and character of the applicants for a Charter, must be certified by some officer of the Sons of Temperance, or a Clergyman or Justice of the Peace living in the vicinity, and accompany the application.

#### FORM OF APPLICATION FOR A Union of the Daughters of Temperance (Date)

The undersigned, Ladies of ———, believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union of the State of North Carolina, to grant them a Charter to open a new Union, to be called the ——— Union, No. —, Daughters of Temperance, of the State of North Carolina, to be located in ———, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Union, and also by those of the National Union.

Enrolled is the Charter fee, \$5.

It must also be stated whether the applicants are members of the Order or not—if they are, of what Union. To be directed to Mrs. LUCY M. PETERSILLIA, Grand Sister Scribe, Raleigh, N. C., free of postage.

#### "HOW AND WHERE CAN I BE USEFUL?"

This is a question which concerns every female in our land, from the highest to the lowest. God has endowed all with faculties and talents; he has put it in our power to do much good to our fellow-creatures; and has so constituted us that we are dependent upon each other in a great degree for our happiness. And every one should see to it, that these faculties are rightly improved, that they are used in such a manner as most effectually to serve our fellow creatures and glorify Him who has bestowed them. The ways in which woman has the power of rendering herself useful are various. Her influence is confined to no narrow sphere.—True, she is not, like man, called to govern empires; her voice was never designed by God to be heard in the hall of Legislature or the Senate chamber; but the sphere which God has marked out for her, though it may be an humble, certainly is not a less useful one. Many are called to leave their friends, their country, their all, and find a home beyond the Atlantic wave—there to spend a missionary life of trial and self-denial.—Others, as teachers, leave their native place and remove to distant States; there to spend a life of usefulness, in diffusing around them those rich treasures of knowledge which they accumulate in youth. But the scene in which woman is first called to act—that in which she exerts her greatest influence, and for which God seems to have particularly designed her by implanting within her breast those kind and gentle feelings which adorn the female character—is Home. Here, as a daughter and a sister, what an extensive, and almost unbounded field of usefulness has she before her?

As a daughter, a trust is committed to her care—a solemn trust. To her it is given to be the comfort and consolation of those parents who have watched over and guided her infant steps, and have thus far led her on in the paths of peace and virtue. And when their sun is at its meridian, where all is prosperous and all is bright, think you she cannot be useful? That she has nothing to do? She has much; her counsel and her advice are always needed; her exertions as a daughter should never cease. But when adversity comes, then, particularly, her gentle words, her kind and unremitting attentions, are needed to sustain the drooping hearts of her parents. And when the world looks oddly on, and all is dark and dreary before us, her cheerful and contented disposition, her gay and happy heart, will serve to cheer and re-animate them; and they will feel that she is indeed a blessing, and has well fulfilled her trust. And when their sun is declining, when it has nearly reached the horizon, as they walk through "the dark valley of the shadow of death," to her it is given to support their faltering steps, to cheer their last moments, to give them those numberless little attentions which a daughter alone knows how to give, and to comfort them with hopes of that better land, "where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest."—And as she stands by their open grave, as the clouds of the valley are fast covering their beloved forms, happy is she; for it will be a bright and lasting jewel in her heavenly crown.

As a sister, her usefulness is not less extensive. The influence of a pious and pure-minded sister upon a brother is great. As he goes into the world, and is assailed by the numerous temptations which beset him on every side; as the intoxicating cup with its tempting contents is presented to him, and the enticements of the gambling table are spread before him; as he is about to fall into the snare, does not the remembrance of his sister draw him back? Do not her warnings ring in his ears, and compel him to leave his evil courses? A brother that has such a sister will never resort to the exciting pleasures of the gaming-table, or the wranglings of politicians; but will find at home, and in the company of the good and pure, his chief enjoyment. And her influence upon the younger members of the family is forcibly seen and felt. To her they look for guidance and counsel; to her they go in all their troubles; and it is, in a great measure, hers to form their young minds, and to implant within their hearts, thus early, those seeds of truth and goodness which in after life will spring up and bear blossoms, diffusing their sweetness and fragrance upon all those who come within their sphere of action.

How noble, then, is the sphere in which woman is called to act! To her it is given

to smooth the couch of the dying one, to comfort the mourner, to instruct and form the young mind, and to make Home what it should be.

"This, oh this is woman's lot—  
To be a friend when others fail;  
To look on death and fear it not;  
To smile when other cheeks grow pale  
To trust 'mid danger and 'mid care;  
To love when love seems almost dead;  
To hope, when other hearts despair.  
And pray, when love and hope are fled."

## Spirit of the Age.



RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20.

Subscribers receiving their papers marked with red ink or pencil, are thereby informed of the expiration of their subscription year. We shall continue to send the paper to all our present subscribers, unless a discontinuance is ordered. Those not desiring it another year will return the paper; and those retaining it will please forward the subscription money immediately.

Next week being that of the Christmas holidays, no paper will be issued from our office on Friday next. It is the only time the Printer claims as a season of respite from his arduous duties, and we know our Patrons will cheerfully award it to us. We hope, however, they will remember us in the manner indicated in the annexed paragraph—and also, that all in arrears to us for subscription, job printing, regalia, &c., will settle up, and thus enable us to begin the new year square with all the world. If all will forward us the amounts due us, we shall be able to do that thing.

#### A CHRISTMAS SUGGESTION.

The Baltimore Monumental Fountain says, "Everybody likes to receive a Christmas gift. So do we. When we were a very little fellow (and we are not very large now) we derived the most inexpressible pleasure in the anticipation of being made the happy recipient at Christmas, of numerous goodies, books and toys. The same feeling to some extent, still lingers with us, and we are still childish enough to hope that at Christmas, which is almost in sight, we will receive some substantial evidence that we are not altogether forgotten. And for fear our hopes should not be realized, we have concluded to state here, just what we want, and from whom we want it; in the fullest confidence that we will get all we ask for. What we want is this:—a new subscriber from every one of our present patrons. This is all. What will it cost for such a present? Why simply a few words. Shall we get what we expect, kind patrons? It may be easily granted and will make us happy at a time when every body has a right to be happy. Don't forget our Christmas gift, reader.

#### PROGRESS OF BRO. WHITE.

At Smithville, we learn, in general terms, that much good was effected and a number added to the Division there; no particulars received. The Divisions near Westbrook, in Bladen county, failed to send to Smithville for Bro. White, and he therefore returned to Wilmington, where he delivered another Lecture and obtained twelve more names for initiation into the Division, making 193. The R. S. writes us, also, that the night after Bro. W. left for Elizabeth Town, some 15 or 16 were initiated! Among those who have joined our Order there, besides the names mentioned heretofore, we observe those of Messrs. James Green, David Reed, Thomas Brown, Lucian Holmes, W. Williams, Saml. Potter, &c., men of influence and standing in the community. At Elizabeth Town no immediate good results were effected by his Lectures, but the good seed sown will no doubt be seen "after many days." At Fayetteville very large audiences attended his Lectures, and 12 accessions were made to the Division there, with a prospect of many more.

We clip the following notices of his visit to Fayetteville; the first from the Communicator and the last from the North Carolinian:

MR. WHITE THE TEMPERANCE LECTURER.—This gentleman paid a visit to our town and lectured in the M. E. Church on Monday and Tuesday evenings last. On Monday evening the "Sons" turned out in procession—the largest temperance procession we ever beheld—and with their beautiful transparencies of blue, red and white, reflecting the three great principles of the Order, they marched through some of the principal streets to the church, where Mr. White, in the presence of the largest audience, perhaps, that ever assembled in this place, of ladies and gentlemen, delivered an address which, for argument and beauty of expression, is seldom surpassed. Again on Tuesday evening he lectured before a crowded audience—and, as on the evening previous, he was listened to with the profoundest silence. Twelve gentlemen, after the delivery of the address on Tuesday night, attached themselves to the Order; and such has been the effect of Mr. W.'s efforts on the minds of this community, that we anticipate, ere long, a considerable acquisition of members to the two Divisions in this place.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—We heard Mr. White's second lecture in this place, on total abstinence, delivered on Tuesday evening.—He is a man of education—of suavity of manner—eloquence of speech—plausible argument and persuasive style. We could listen for hours to his glowing language—his apt illustrations, and amusing anecdotes. In him the cause of the Sons of Temperance has a giant defender, and a most gifted advocate.

#### MORE NEW DIVISIONS.

Since our last, the Grand Scribe has issued Charters for the following Divisions, viz:—California Division, No. 208, in Cabarrus County; Burnsboro, No. 209, in Yancy county; Piney Grove, No. 210, in Sampson county; Fort Landing, No. 211, in Tyrrell county; and No. 212, in Beaufort county.

#### LEGISLATIVE MEMORIAL.

As memorials to the Legislature are "all the go" now-a-days, we submit the following, not doubting that it would, if circulated, receive as many signatures, of the same "stripe," as some others which have been laid before the General Assembly:

##### To the Legislature of North Carolina:

WHEREAS, Your memorialists have witnessed with patriotic alarm the rapid strides which education, morality and religion are making in the old North State; and whereas we fear the tendency of the encroachments upon our liberties to drink and get drunk—a right "inestimable to freemen, and formidable to a sober folk" only;—therefore, your memorialists would pray your honorable body:

1st. To do away and destroy that abominable system called Common Schools, whereby our children are taught to read and understand for themselves, and caused to reject the primitive views of their fathers—causing taxation upon the people of the State, and producing high-dart notions among the boys and girls, who ought to be in the corn field and around the whiskey still instead of the school house.

2d. To suppress by all means in their power, the modern church notions of Sunday schools whereby the children are restrained from the agreeable occupation of fishing and hunting on Sunday, and otherwise depriving them of that liberty to do as they please, for which our forefathers fit, bled and died.

3d. That you would lay an embargo upon all vessels laden with Missionaries and money for the enlightening of the destitute heathen; prevent the diffusion of Tracts and Bibles among our own people; and by all means in your power, suppress all benevolent and Christian enterprises, whereby their condition may be modified and their religious privileges be appreciated and improved.

4th, and above all—That you would take a dead stand against all Temperance enterprises and more especially the "Sons." That you would do all in your power (and if you are not legally possessed of enough to suppress their rapid growth, why assume it any how) to place barriers and restrictions in their way and if need be, to declare them "dangerous to our civil liberty," and therefore repugnant to the genius of our own institutions and ought not to be tolerated. Debar them from acting as jurors, magistrates judges or legislators, and do all and everything to destroy their influence and bring them into disrepute and contempt. And the more effectually to accomplish this end, we would pray that the License law be repealed and every man who chooses to do so, be allowed to sell ardent spirits in any quantity, without let or hindrance; and further that protection by law be given to distillers, and a premium awarded to the one making the article that will bear the best head. By a due adherence to the above memorial, your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

We have received a very severe Communication from Oxford, over the signature of "A Cadet of Washington Section, No. 14," which we are compelled to decline publishing for the following reasons: First, no responsible name accompanies the letter; and secondly grave personal charges are alleged against the Sons of Temperance there. Without the first indispensable requisition, no article can find its way to our columns; and moreover we will not be made the vehicle for personal invective.

Having said thus much, however, we will remark, that it is the solemn duty of the Sons of Temperance to foster and cherish by all means in their power, the junior Association, the Cadets. They should attend their meetings, assist in promoting the interests of the Section, and instill into the youthful mind the saving influences of total abstinence; and that Son of Temperance who wantonly and wilfully neglects the interests of the young in this particular, is guilty of gross dereliction of duty in junction of our Order, which admonishes us to "teach them to shun the unholy cup, with the same zeal and fervency of soul with which we would warn them from a death of shame."—We hope our Oxford brethren will be less remiss in future.

We would again state, that those Divisions needing the appointments of a D. G. W. P. will be supplied by recommending some brother for that office, to S. W. Whiting, G. W. P., Raleigh N. C.

We direct our mails to-day from new books. It is possible, that in transcribing them some names may be omitted. Should any subscriber fail to receive his paper, by letting us know the fact, we will correct the error.

The Double holiday number of Arthur's Home Gazette, is the very best thing of the kind we have ever met with—full of appropriate and instructive reading, and embellished with handsome plates.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of South Carolina, held its session in Columbia last week, and was a very interesting and harmonious one. The officers elected for the next year were John Belton O'Neill, G. W. P.; A. M. Kennedy, G. W. A.; Z. J. DeHay, G. S.; S. G. Barkley, G. C.; S. S. McCally, G. T.; and Ebenezer Thayer, G. Sen.

CONGRESS has transacted no business of general importance during the past week. The Slavery question has not been touched in debate, since the violent Speech of Mr. Giddings on the proposition to refer the President's Message.

What should be thought of that man who as a Representative of the sovereign people would openly boast of a constituency insensible to all physical, social and moral improvement—who would rejoice that they have alike resisted every spirit of reform which would tend to develop the resources of the country, foster a spirit of mental and social elevation, and correct those improprieties of society whose tendency is to degeneracy, profligacy and degradation? The true spirit of good government is to elevate the character of its citizens by erecting a high standard of moral worth, promoting by all and every useful means the employment of agencies calculated to produce a pure and exalted literature, scientific knowledge and research, social improvement, and an undeviating devotion to justice and rectitude of character. Education and morality are the only sure guarantees to a free people for the perpetuation of their liberties and republican institutions. Where intelligence and sound morals prevail among the masses, there is no danger of human rights being invaded by the designing, or frittered away by the ignorance or corruption of the demagogue—and he who opposes those means tending to the enlightenment and moral elevation of the masses, is to that extent, an enemy to the liberties and well-being of his country. Is such a man worthy the confidence and support of men jealous of their rights and who understand how to appreciate them? We trow not. We are mortified to state, however, that at least one such man disgraces the seat he occupies on the floor of our House of Commons.

The Editors of the New Englander, simply lie, when they say we filched an article headed "The Temperance Press" from their columns. If they ever published such an article we never saw it there, or credited to them elsewhere!

#### STATE LEGISLATURE.

Nothing of especial interest transpired on Tuesday, in the House of Commons, save the refusal to reconsider the vote by which the proposition to appoint a General Superintendent of Common schools was lost.

In the Senate, the debate on the question of Negro Slavery and Federal Relations was further continued by Mr. Gilmer, of Guilford.

#### THE CIRCEAN CUP.

Everybody knows (says an anonymous writer,) the story in the "Odyssey" of the Enchanted Circe, who, by giving her guests a cup of a particular beverage, transformed them from men into swine. The handsome witch carried on this Cincinnati speculation with great success, until a wandering Grecian warrior came, by the impulse of Fate, to put an end to her career. This might have been a pretty little piece of fiction in those benighted days; but, under the light of modern civilization, it is a living verity. Circe (popular habit,) still smiles and holds forth to the stranger her magic cup of Rum, and the partaker becomes, in fact, metamorphosed into a hog, "as drunk as David's sow." But the brave Ulysses, (Total Abstinence,) is around, armed with the weed Moly, (the Pledge,) and has already restored thousands of his victims to original manhood. And he will go on, until he shall be enabled to complete the greatest moral and physical triumph of this or any age.

#### WHAT IS AGRICULTURE DOING?

Are we at liberty to attribute to science, or is it experience, or is it downright guano, that is bringing up our land to its high productive capacity? We have just met with the following from the Winchester Virginian:

"A week or ten days ago, a farmer from the Little North mountain, while delivering a crop of fifteen hundred bushels of wheat, stated that five years back less than three hundred bushels was a good yield on the land where the last year's crop grew. We know a tract, within three miles of the town, which last season produced six thousand bushels, where, ten years ago, under two thousand was considered a good average crop. A little over forty thousand barrels of flour were transported by the railroad during the first year of its operation. The last annual report shows a five-fold increase—upwards of 200,000 barrels having been carried over the road in one year."

These are remarkable facts, (says the Baltimore Sun) with respect to the production of the soil, and afford data for a variety of calculation and consideration. We should have been pleased if the statements had been accompanied with the cause from which such effects had been realized. We perceive, however, a prominent fact, that land is capable of production far beyond what is usually obtained from it; and in this it is possible we may arrive at the means of successful competition with European nations for the European markets at all times. Such a ratio of improvement in lands and produce would effect an immense reduction in the value of bread-stuffs, and at the same, greatly enlarge the resources of the agriculturist. Indeed, the benefits that would ensue to the whole range of society, from a corresponding general advance in agricultural experiences, are incalculable. We hope that our North Carolina farmers will take the subject into consideration, and ascertain whether some of those lands from which they can barely wring a remunerative return for labor, cannot be made productive in something of the same ratio as that reported by our Winchester contemporary.

#### THE CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.

We learn that at the late meeting of the Directors of the North Carolina Rail Road Company, held in this City, no final conclusion was arrived at in relation to the location of the Road. The estimates and surveys, we are informed, were not fully made up, and no final action could, therefore, be had in this respect. We presume that the route will be determined on at an early day, after which arrangements will of course be made, without delay, for putting the Road under contract.

We learn that Maj. Gwynn, the Chief Engineer, who was in attendance, gave it as his opinion—formed after an examination of the whole line, and after mature consideration—that the three millions provided in the charter, will be fully sufficient to construct the work.

#### DEATH-BED OF WESLEY.

We called a few days since, to see this elegant specimen of art, now being gratuitously exhibited in this city. This work of art is from the easel of O. P. Copeland, a young gentleman of genius and talents from North Carolina. The painting is taken from a picture, a specimen of which may be had at the Methodist Book Concern. The characters are as large as life, and well executed. We understand Mr. Sully, a very accomplished and distinguished artist, now in the City, looked at this picture, and commended it in high terms. Mr. Copeland is certainly a man of genius, and deserves the patronage of the public.

We clip the above from the Richmond (Va.) Southern Era. Mr. Copeland is a resident of Jackson, Northampton county, and, we believe, a native also. We have before had flattering accounts of his genius and accomplishment as an Artist, and we record with pleasure the above high testimonials to his proficiency and success in the difficult branch of artistic skill to which he has devoted his attention. We trust an exalted fame and rich pecuniary rewards await him in this department of elegant Scientific pursuits.

#### LEGISLATIVE.

In the Senate, on the 12th, Mr. Cameron, from the Committee on Corporations, reported the following bills and recommended their passage; to incorporate Rock Spring Camp Ground. To incorporate Cool Spring Tent of Reckabites; To incorporate the Fayetteville and Warsaw Plank Road Company; To appoint Commissioners for the Town of Jamestown; To incorporate Top-sail Academy; and to amend the act incorporating Antioch Academy. The engrossed bill concerning original attachments passed its 3d reading and was ordered to be enrolled. Also, the bill concerning jury trials in Buncombe, with an amendment, and ordered to be enrolled. The bill concerning the duties of Sheriffs was ordered to be engrossed.

In the House of Commons, on the 12th, Received a message from the Senate, informing the House of the passage by that body, of the engrossed bill, from the House to incorporate the Raleigh and Greenville Plank Road Company, with several amendments, which were concurred in by the House.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED.—Instructing Judiciary Committee to enquire into the expediency of altering the punishment for trading with slaves; requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to obtain a copy of a hydrographical survey of the waters of Pamlico sound and Beaufort Harbors, with a view of effecting the improvement of Core Sound; carried; more effectually to suppress gaming at cards; referred to Committee on Judiciary; instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire whether money invested in U. S. stock, is taxable under the law of 1848-49; to require purchasers of turpentine to pay fees for its inspection; to annex a part of the county of Wilkes, to Alexander; to incorporate Tuscarora Lodge No. 121, Ancient York Masons; to incorporate Oxford Division S. of T.; referred. Also, a bill to incorporate the Trustees of Tar River Academy.

The unfinished business of yesterday being the resolutions of Mr. Bridges for a surrender of the charter of the N. C. Railroad, came up for discussion, which was further discussed by Messrs. Winston, Bond, Sherard, Drake, Erwin, Wilson, Cotton, Saunders, Cherry and Martin. The motion to postpone indefinitely was carried by Ayes 80, Nays 36.

In the Senate, on the 13th, Mr. Shepard, from the committee on Education, reported favorably on the bill to incorporate Union Institute in Randolph, a normal College. And unfavorably, on the bill to change the mode of dividing the proceeds of the Literary Fund. Mr. Washington, from the Judiciary Committee reported the bill to repeal the act of the General Assembly of 1848-49 providing for a system of international exchanges. Mr. Woodfin from the Judiciary Committee, presented a bill to prevent selling intoxicating liquors to free negroes and Indians. Passed its first reading. Mr. Berry presented a bill for the better regulation of the Village of Chapel Hill. Referred to the Committee on Corporations. Mr. Woodfin, introduced a bill to improve county prisons and to establish houses of correction. Also, a bill to protect counties against unreasonable expenses in malicious prosecutions. Both of which passed first reading and were ordered to be referred to Judiciary Committee. Mr. Thomas, from the Committee reported the bill to incorporate Wilmington and Topsail Sound Plank Road Company, and recommended its passage.—Mr. Washington, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a substitute for the bills referred, relative to slaves and free persons of color.

In the House of Commons, on the 13th, Mr. Pigott presented a bill to exempt seins and nets from execution. Mr. Rayner, a resolution instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of changing the law in regard to the tax imposed upon gates erected across public roads, so as to cause the same to be paid into the county Treasury. Agreed to. Mr. J. J. Williams, a bill to repeal 9th sec. of 77th chapter of an act to increase the revenue of the State. Referred to the Committee on Finance. Mr. Webb, a bill to repeal a part of an act to provide for a Turnpike Road from Salisbury, west to the Georgia line.—Referred to Committee on Internal Improvements. Mr. Farmer, a bill to incorporate Sileco Division, No. 131, S. of T. Referred. Mr. Fonville a bill to incorporate Lafayette Lodge, No. 83, I. O. O. F.; referred.

ORDER OF THE DAY.—The special order of the day being the bill reported from the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, came up, when Mr. Rayner offered the bill presented by himself as a substitute, and Mr. Foster, the one he reported from minority of the Committee as an amendment to the same. Mr. Foster discussed this question at some length, when, on motion of Mr. Avery, it was postponed until to-morrow.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEES.—From Com-

mittee on Judiciary, the bill to amend an act entitled an act to make real estates assets passed at session of 1846-47, with an amendment and recommended its passage, which was concurred in, and the bill passed its second reading. From Committee on Judiciary, the bill in relation to giving the election of Clerks and Masters in Equity to the people and recommended its rejection. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed. The bill to prevent free persons of color from owning or carrying fire-arms, was read second time and rejected. The bill for the relief and benefit of Clerks of county courts was rejected. Mr. D. A. Barnes, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill to facilitate the collection of rent with an amendment, and recommended its passage. Passed second reading. Mr. B. Saunders a resolution proposing to raise a select committee to take into consideration so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. Carried. Mr. Brogden from the Committee on Claims, the resolution in favor of A. H. Sanders, Sheriff of Montgomery, and recommend its passage. Also the bill for the relief of W. H. Skinner, Clerk of the county court of Chowan, with a similar recommendation, that it pass, both of which passed second reading. Mr. Jones from Committee on Propositions and Grievances, a bill to amend an act entitled an act to authorize the inspection of provisions, passed at session 1848-49, with an amendment, which was concurred in: when the bill passed second reading.

In the Senate, on the 14th, Mr. Bunting introduced a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee, to enquire into the expediency of amending the law respecting the payment of debts due from insolvent estates, &c. Mr. Kelly introduced a bill to establish a new county by the name of Witherspoon. Read first time and passed and on his motion referred to Committee on Propositions and Grievances. Also, a memorial from citizens of Richmond county, on the same subject, which was referred to same Committee. The bill to incorporate Tuscarora Lodge, No. 22, of I. O. O. F., in Kinston, was read the second time and passed. The bill to incorporate the Bank of Washington was read second time and passed by a vote of 37 ayes to 17 nays. The resolution in relation to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, introduced by Mr. Joyner, was read and adopted and referred to a select Committee with instructions to report a bill in conformity with said resolution. Committee consist of Messrs. Joyner, Speight, Jones, Canada and Bynum.

In the House of Commons, on the 14th, Journal of previous day read and approved. The Speaker announced the Select Committee on the subject of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, as follows: Messrs. R. M. Saunders, Amis, Martin, Montgomery and Cherry. Mr. Gordon presented a memorial praying that a new county may be erected, by the name of Williams, out of a portion of the counties of Iredell, Wilkes, and Surry, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Eaton presented a Bill to incorporate the Roanoke Valley Rail Road Company, to run a road from a point on the Raleigh Road at or near Ridgeway to Clarksville, in Va. Passed its first reading, and was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements. The House took up the Bill to authorize the Seaboard and Roanoke Co. to issue bonds, which was agreed to. The bill was amended, and passed its third reading. The Bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road Company was put on its second reading and passed. The Order of the day, being the bill to appoint a General Superintendent of Common Schools, Mr. Wiley, of Guilford, proceeded to address the House: at some length in explanation of the objects and provisions of the bill. The bill was discussed at some length, and the House adjourned without taking the vote.

In the Senate, on Monday, Dec. 16th, a message was received from the House of Commons, that they had passed the Engrossed Bill from the Senate, entitled a bill authorizing the Sea Board and Roanoke Rail Road Company to issue bonds, with sundry amendments. Amendments concurred in and the bill ordered to be enrolled. The bill to incorporate Cool Spring Tent No. 193 of Independent order of Rechabites in the town of Fayetteville. And a bill to repeal the Act of the Assembly of 1848 '49, providing for the support of a system of International Literary and Scientific exchanges, were severally read 3d time and passed. The bill relating to Mills, was read 2nd time and rejected. The Senate now proceeded to the consideration of the special order of the day to wit: the Resolutions concerning Negro Slavery, and Federal Relations, and after some time spent in debate, and pending the question on said resolutions, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Commons, on Dec. 16th, Mr. Brogden presented a Preamble and Resolutions relating to the doctrine of repudiation. [These resolutions take strong ground against repudiation, and assert the importance of sustaining the credit of the state.] Passed their first reading. REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.—Mr. Rayner, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported the bill to incorporate the Greenville Plank Road Company, recommended its passage.—Mr. R., from the same Committee, also reported the bill to incorporate the Garysburg and Oconeechee Plank Road Company, and recommended its passage. The bill was amended passed its second reading. Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Private Bills, reported the bill to incorporate Lafayette Division, No. 2, Sons of Temperance, in the town of Fayetteville, and recommended its passage. The bill was amended, on motion of Mr. Eaton, so as to provide that said corporation shall hold no more real estate than is necessary for the convenient transaction of business, and the bill passed its second reading. Mr. McCleese, from the same Committee, reported the Bill to incorporate Ocean Wave Divisions of the Sons of Temperance, which was a